Mrs VanDeed


# The People's Press.

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## The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
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## Select Miscellany.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

By a remarkable train of circumstances, Commodore C. K. Garrison, the New York millionaire, at an early period of the gold fever, became not only a citizen of Panama, but the leading banker of that place; in fact, the commanding figure of the Isthmus. Among other strange characters precipitated on this neck of the continent by the startling discoveries of gold in California and the tidal wave of emigration that it started from every conceivable quarter of the globe, was Capt. V. Turner, from the District of Columbia, a slim, wiry man, of delicate profile with a Byronic halt in his walk, but enterprising, brave, and impetuous to a fault, and withal generous and magnanimous beyond expression.

On some business or social occasion, no matter which, they came in collision. High angry words ensued, and Turner, in his vengeful mood, sent a peremptory challenge to the Commodore to meet him in mortal combat at the earliest possible moment. Garrison was the tempered steel of Turner's flint, and without a moment's hesitation he named pistols; on the beach of Panama at 6 o'clock on the ensueing morning.

The mediation of mutual friends was of no avail. They were both fearless and exasperated, and under the circumstances saw no other mode of redress.—But in palliation of all this we should bear in mind the peculiar temperaments and early training of the men, and remember that this occurred in a foreign land, during a strange upheaval and half demoralization of society, and took place nearly a century ago.

The expected meeting was soon noised abroad, and the character and celebrity of the men added intensity to the excitement prevailing throughout the city.

Turner, like the Commodore, grasped the possibilities of passing events, and, resolving to garner from the harvest at hand became a citizen of Panama, and embarked in the business of transporting passengers from Chagres (the then Atlantic port) to Panama, and *vice versa*, as the case might be. This business together with his nationality, often brought him in close communication with Commodore Garrison, and they soon became warm personal friends; for I have said, they were both men of peculiar organization—men of keen intellect and sagacious brains, yet generous hearted and impulsive, though quick tempered and brave to a fault.—They were alike and yet not alike; something like flint and steel—adamantine in their qualities—harmless when passive, yet fiery and deadly when brought in violent contact.

As both were in deadly earnest they applied themselves with all seriousness to the practical preparations before them, not forgetting of its fearful and possible contingencies. Friends and weapons were to be provided, business settled up, papers destroyed, letters written, and wills made. Both intent on these varied preparations, busied themselves during the tropical afternoon, and even after night, when the full-orbed moon threw her silver effulgence over land and sea, were hurrying here and there in anxious preparation for the morning drama.

It was at a late hour, while the city was thus bathed in a flood of light, that Garrison sallied out to see a friend on some urgent matter before retiring. It so chanced at the same time that Turner was out on a similar purpose.—While so occupied, and hurrying forward with all their combative natures fully aroused, and unmindful of all the world save their own reflections, they ran full tilt against one another, face to face, as they turned the corner of a street. Looking up and instantly recognizing one another in the full glare of the moon, they each recoiled a step and glared at one another with mutual defiance. Captain Turner, much the more impulsive and excitable of the two, exclaimed with hissing rage:—"What do you mean sir? Are you impatient for the morning? If so sir, we will adjourn to the beach and settle this matter without delay."

Garrison, with a deliberation and calmness peculiar to man replied: "Mr. Turner, your own good sense must tell you that this meeting is purely accidental, and although not impatient for the morning, yet I will not disappoint any wishes you may have for a present meeting."

Turner still more nettled at Garrison's answer, replied in a loud, angry voice: Then follow me to the beach, and we will settle the matter at once, sir," and led the way to the broad sandy belt that stretched like a silver band before them. Though thus going forth to mortal combat, it never occurred to either that the other might take advantage of his unguarded moments; so true is it that the truly brave are as devoid of suspicion as they are of treachery, and that they instinctively recognise in another the same heroic attributes that animates themselves.

They were not alone in their march, however, for their angry words and Turner's loud tones had attracted attention, and several acquaintances followed them and endeavored to persuade them from their deadly intentions, but without avail, although they one and all refused to act as seconds when appealed to by the belligerents. On arriving at the beach, it was found that Garrison had a navy revolver and Turner a derringer—the only weapons on the ground. It was agreed that they should fight at the end of a pocket handkerchief, or at three feet apart.

They proceeded with great deliberation to draw cuts for the choice of weapons, and Turner won the navy and Garrison the derringer.

They thus changed weapons. On Turner's receiving the revolver, he quietly uncapped all the chambers except one, and handed the caps to Garrison, who received them as a matter of course, and put them in his pocket without remark.

These brief arrangements were soon completed, and, in spite of the entreaties and remoustrances of friends, they took their positions close up, face to face. Garrison held his derringer down by his right thigh, ready to shoot Turner through some vital part, and Turner, strange and irregular as it may seem, held the Colt's revolver up at his shoulder, the muzzle being about level with the top of his ear. As it was an impromptu thing no one present would act as seconds, they agreed that one, two, three should be slowly and deliberately repeated together, and at the word three they were to be at liberty to fire on one another.

The Commodore asked: "Are you ready, Mr. Turner?"

"I am," replied Turner; "I trust that you are."

"I am sir," said Garrison, "and we will now proceed to give the word. One—two—three." The first words were spoken slowly, and the latter simultaneously, but quick and sharp, and prompt with its utterance rose Garrison's arm to a level with his opponent's heart, while Turner's descended with a vigorous jerk, full in Garrison's face; then with these motions came a single loud report. Both men recoiled as though wounded, or rather staggered. By the few bystanders, who had before this retreated to a safe distance on the right and left, it was hard to say who fired the shot. Commodore Garrison was seen to put his hand to his face, and Turner put his to his side. On approaching, they found the former's face bleeding, while the latter's light summer clothes were on fire, on his side near the region of his vest pocket, which he was vainly endeavoring to extinguish. Just as they drew near, Garrison said: "Excuse me, Mr. Turner, but allow me to help you!" and at once proceeded to assist him in putting out the fire.

It seems that when the word "three" was given, Turner was the least trifle the quicker, and brought the revolver down with a vigorous jerk intending to shoot Garrison through the head. But he was so close to him that the muzzle of the pistol struck the Commodore on the nose, just under the eye, inflicting something of a gash, the cap on his pistol failing to explode. This quickness and unexpected blow in so sensitive a place, somewhat confused Garrison, and probably disconcerted his aim and saved Turner's life, as the derringer exploded, and, grazing one of his ribs with a slight wound set fire by means of its wad to his light linen clothing. A providential thing, truly, for both.

As soon as Turner's garments were extinguished, Garrison stepped back, and wiping the blood from his pocket took out a cap, and extending it, said:

"Mr. Turner, you are entitled to your shot. Here is a fresh cap; take it, sir, and proceed."

Turner gazed at him a moment in mute surprise, as if he doubted the evidence of his sense. Then throwing down his pistol and advancing a step, he extended his hand and said:

"Commodore Garrison, this is all wrong; you are too good and brave a man for me to murder. Let us forget this affair and be friends again. Sir, if you require it, I will apologize to you."

All the nobler and better instincts of the Commodore's nature were at once aroused by those words.

Stretching out his hand he cordially grasped Mr. Turner's and exclaimed, with deep emotion, "Sir, I am rejoiced at the harmless termination of this affair; and more than that, I fully agree with you as to the folly of the whole thing—nay, the criminality of the matter; and I am determined that this shall be the last occasion in which I figure as a principal—no matter what the provocation may be. I accept your proffered peace and friendship in all earnestness, and assure you that they are reciprocated with more than usual interest. I am sorry for what occurred. I am compelled to condemn my whole action in this matter. Reflection gives no excuse for it. Though the early and peculiar associations in which I was schooled, our present lawless surroundings and the stormy passions to which we both yielded may be something in palliation, yet they fall far short of justification."

Turner, shaking his hand with cordial warmth, replied, "Mr. Garrison, your sentiments are as wise and just as they are fearless and honorable; from this day forth I approve of and adopt them. Let me beg of you that this day's transaction shall be buried in oblivion," whereupon they returned to the city.—Subsequently they both removed to San Francisco. But from that day forth they were warm devoted friends.—*St. Louis Journal.*

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The Fayetteville Eagle says: Mulberry trees are used to feed hundreds of hogs in this section. We have seen whole groves of large mulberry trees fenced in as pastures in this county and Sampson, and every year they are full of berries which ripen before the 1st of June and last a month. Hogs thrive on them very well, and really at this scarce season there is but little else to feed them on. We say to all, plant mulberry trees on waste land.

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A Georgia preacher, in translating the sentence. "The harvest is over, the season is ended, and thy soul is not saved," put it, "De corn has been cribbed, dere aint any more work, and de debbil is still fooling wid dis community,"

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Camphor kept in a linen bag, and placed in drawers, will effectually keep away moths from clothes, &c.

### The Money Order System.

Few persons are aware of the great convenience to the public of the Money Order Office. Among the most recent of all postal improvements, it is our only national bureau that pays a profit to the Treasury. The Patent Office is self-supporting; but the Money Order Office nets an annual profit of over a hundred thousand dollars.

It is only eight years old; yet it transmits fifty millions a year in sums averaging about eighteen dollars each. And these moneys are sent all over this country, Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland, and through Switzerland over nearly all civilized Europe; for Switzerland is the central Banking house of the world's money orders. Immigrants in any part of the United States find no difficulty in sending home to any part of the old world, remittances that shall support the old folks, or bring the young folks hither. This mode of transmission of money is as cheap as the wit of man can devise; It costs but five cents to remit the subscription price of this *journal* from any part of the United States safely to this office. It is as safe as it is cheap; no banking or other business is done at so small a percentage of loss. Of over two and a half million orders, conveying fifty million dollars during the past fiscal year, the Government was only defrauded out of five orders amounting to $98 50—a loss of less than one five thousandth per cent. The first tendency of the moneys thus transmitted is towards local centres of business. Most of the orders obtained in Michigan flow towards Detroit; most of those in Ohio toward Cincinnati. But a deeper stream, and one that recognizes no State boundaries, flows from the newer and more sparsely settled portions of the country towards the older and more populous; from all parts of the land that buy, to New York, Philadelphia and Boston that print and sell. Agriculture and manufacture pay constant tribute to brainwork. The smaller offices almost invariably receive more moneys for transmission than they pay out; at the larger the payments exceed the income. Thus California buys forty-six thousand money orders a year; it pays only twenty-two thousand; the financial stream sets decidedly eastward. But New York buys one hundred and eighty-six thousand to go to other places; and pays over half a million; the whole country sends contributions to its largest city.—The device by which all this large and rapidly growing amount of money is sent so safely, is very simple; it merely consists in the omission of the names of the payer and payee. This information, given by the party who presents the order, is the great check on the wrong payment; it always identifies the true owner. This business continues to grow with the growth of the land, about three hundred new offices being established each year.

### The Government after the Union Pacific Railroad.

When a debtor owes the round sum of thirty-three and a half a million of dollars with no prospect of payment, and is running deeper in debt all the time, it is natural to suppose that the creditor would be alarmed and be looking out sharply for the assets. This is precisely the same with the United States Government and the Union Pacific railroad. Hence the Attorney General, through his representative, has brought complaint and bill-in-equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its offspring and partner the Credit-Mobilier of America, stating all the facts, claims, delinqencies, and individuals concerned in the gigantic swindle.—It is a curious and sharp document, and reveals the names of numbers of persons, among whom are very many prominent in business and public life who were participators in this stupendous grab. The term "fraudulent" is frequently used do designate their conduct. This legal paper is a brief and cocise history of the transactions by which the Government and public have been fleeced of thirty-three and a half millions already, with a prospect of suffering to a much greater extent. The company is declared in a bankrupt condition and utterly unable to pay its obligations or even keep up its work. Is it not time, then, for the Government to take possession of the property and save what it can? It has begun vigorously, apparently, and we hope it will go on so till a final and just settlement shall be made with the Union Pacific, the Credit Mobilier, and all who have been concerned in this greatest fraud of the time.—*New York Herald.*

### The Girl who never Saw a Young Man.

An old man who lives near St. Helena, California, in a wild solitude, has a very pretty daughter, aged 19, who had probably never seen a young man until her father took her to San Francisco the other day to see the town. She was dressed up prettily, for the first time in her life, and her silks and ribbons and the gay sights almost turned her head. And what most interested her was that hitherto unknown being—young man. Every time she saw one she would fix her eyes earnestly on him, and she actually made several attempts to get away from the old man, that she might cultivate the acquaintance of these young gentlemen, so that he finally caught her and led her by the hand.—After he got her in the boat for Vollego, on the homeward trip, he felt pretty safe and concluded to take a drink. He took several, and in his absence the daughter made the acquaintance of two sprightly young men on the boat, and she was so fascinated with male society that she made arrangements to forsake her old father and go with them. She successfully gave her father the slip when they left the boat for the cars, and the infatuated girl was stowed between them in a smoking car. But her father found her and whirled her out of that car in the liveliest manner, and kept his hands on her till they reached home. He will not dare to expose her to such peril again, and the poor girl is destined to close confinement out of the world of young men, unless she runs away.

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At the lowest estimate 1,500 bales of cotton were raised in Harnett county last crop, or equal to about $100,000. And, putting all other products at $60,000, the whole is about $700,000 produced in one year by the county. There are two iron mines, some 8 miles of railroad, and boats run one the Cape Fear a few miles into the county.

### June.

Few months of the year have given so much inspiration to pastoral poets as the months of June. Poets have delighted to picture the "full bloom" of the year—the culmination, so far as the woods, the flowers, and the meadows are concerned, of the efforts of Spring. One of the oldest known English songs sings of June:

"Summer is ycoman in,
Lotod sing cuckoo;
Groweth seed,
And springeth the weed new."

Chaucer, Herrick, Shakspeare, Spencer, Milton, Coleridge and Thompson have all introduced the glories of nature in June into their verse; and among the ancient Greeks and Romans we find considerable regard for this month. It was the month of all for getting married, perhaps because the of May was studiously avoided for the completion of matrimonial engagements. To this day a curious custom still prevails in St. Petersburg in June, though of late years it has nearly died out. On a certain Sunday in June all the young marriageable girls of the city, under the protection of a chaperon, parade the public square for the purpose of finding husbands.—Should a young bachelor be attracted he inquires her name and address, visits her parents, asks as to her dowry, and explains his own worldly position. If all is satisfactory to both parties, the betrothal follows, and, in time, the wedding.

The word June has a variety of derivations assigned to it. Ovid thought it was so called in honor of Juno, for he makes the goddess say

"Junius a nor tro nomine nomon habet."

(June takes its names from ours.) Others suppose it to have been named after the first Consul, Junius Brutus; and again it is asserted that it comes from the latin word jungo (join,) and commemorates the union of the Romans and Sabines. But its most probable derivation is from juniores, a title which Romulus gave to the younger persons of importance in Rome, and that as he named May after the majores, so he named June after the juniores.

### Women as Hod Carriers.

A Vienna letter in the Baltimore *American* says:—I have before alluded to the fact that women perform the hardest kind of laboring work in Germany, but was not prepared for the sights I witnessed since. In America, mixing mortar and carrying the hod is considered such hard work that few white men can be found willing to undertake it at the present day. An immense building near our hotel, occupying a whole block, is in the course of erection, on which not less than four hundred persons are employed, fully two hundred of whom are women. All the hard laboring work is done by the women, such as making and carrying mortar in buckets on their heads to the workmen, and handling the brick. They are not allowed a moment's loisure, several overseers being on guard to keep them constantly in motion. We found the same proportion of women at work on all the new buildings, and there must be many thousands of them doing this species of laboring work in Vienna. They are both young, middle-aged and old, but all seem to be strong and healthy. At dinner time they swarm into the shops and purchase a piece of brown bread and fat bacon and a mug of beer, and eat their dinners sitting on the curbstones. Their wages is one florin, or forty-eight cents per day, and I am assured by a resident settled here, that most of them sleep about the buildings on shavings, or in barns or sheds, having no homes.—Amidst all the splendor and wealth of this great city, with its million of inhabitants, there is, perhaps, more destitution, want, and suffering than in all the cities of America. Still we frequently hear some of our countrymen praising and preferring the governments of Europe. Whilst viewing this scene, the Emperor and Empress, with his staff and outriders, glittering in gold and precious stones, dashed along the Ringstrasse on the way to the palace, whilst a short distance off stand the royal stables, a magnificent structure covering at least four blocks of ground as large as Franklin Square, the meanest animal in which is better cared for than these poor women. It is not to be wondered that of the eight thousand births annually in the lying-in hospital of Vienna less than five hundred are of children born in wedlock.

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HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—This statue will in a few days be restored to its former position in the centre of the Capitol rotunda. The defective arch has been removed and there have been substituted in its stead three hollow cast iron round columns in a row on the south side of the basement passage, resting on a solid stone foundation, and capped with a cast iron sill, from which six cast iron girders extend to the top of the massive brick wall on the north side of the basement passage, presenting a level structure nearly even with the rotunda floor upon which the statue and pedestal will rest securely. The floor of the rotunda has been cut out for a square about the extent of that enclosed by the iron railing formerly surrounding the statue, and the space between the pedestal and the outlines of this square will be filled in with paving glass, which will admit light to the basement passage beneath.—*Richmond Whig.*

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The Parisians have long distrusted the beggars that infest certain parts of that fair city. The tribute paid to mendacity has been exacted almost entirely from strangers and devotees. A recent occurrence has made the native Parisian still more cautious. Perhaps we should say many recent occurrences, for the incident we give is by no means novel. Rich beggars are becoming quite plentiful. Lately a man, dressed in rags, was arrested, as he persisted in forcing an entrance into the hotel of the Princess d'Alembert for the purpose of begging. On his person was found the sum of fifteen thousand francs, and at his lodgings were discovered fashionable clothes, in which he admitted that he each evening promenaded the boulevards after his day's rounds had terminated.

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The sentence of a wise Magistrate—Always speak of a man as you fined him.

### What Becomes of the Old Clothes.

The "old clothes" commerce in England is shaped with more certainty than with us in the United States; and yet, if Mr. Abraham, of N. Y., be correct, large buyers in New York know that old blue army clothing finds its readiest market in Ireland, and cast off red wool garments in Holland. From London, however there are regular shipments of certain garments to particular countries—Scarlet coats of the country to Russia, for use as facings; common regimentals to the Leipsic Fair; artillery coats to the low countries; velvets to Poland; top boots to the Cape, and liveries to African chiefs. The great dealers there in these frowsy garments have risen to the dignity of merchants, and the value of their exports makes no inconsiderable item in the annual trade returns of the country. But old clothes, after they have served the purpose of mankind, from the shabby gentility to utter beggary, are yet far from closing their career. When they have seen their worst they take altogether a new lease of existence. As old Jason was renewed in ancient story, by being ground in a mill, so are our garments.—When clothes are too bad for anything else, they are still good enough for shoddy. We all remember how this article was denounced, through the "civil war" as "devil's dust," and yet it is as legitimate a raw material for making felted goods as flax is for linen. Formerly old woolen rags went to the land, but now all except those that are dyed scarlet—which are treated for the recovery of the cochineal they contain—go to the great factories, where, after being torn to pieces by long toothed pickers, they are mixed with fresh wool, and appear in the market as talmas and petershams, beavers and pilot cloths. More than 59,000,000 pounds averdepois of woolen rags were used in 1870 in this country for this purpose, and above $100,000,000 pounds in Great Britain.

### Great Saving in cost of Steam Power.

*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:*

Sir: I find by numerous experimental trials that the work done by the best steam engines, with a pound of coal, can be doubled and half the fuel now burned in producing steam-power saved, by using the immense amount of latent heat escapes in exhaust steam to produce power. The exhaust from any style of engine can be taken in a pipe to an adjoining building if desired, and there used to heat a boiler and drive a second engine, which will do as much work as is done by the first from which the exhaust is taken, without diminishing the work of the first engine or requiring any additional fuel to run it—thus using the heat twice and producing two results instead of one.

The Haskins Machine Company of Fitchburg, Mass., have been running their works on this plan for the past year. They use the exhaust from an engine that drives the works of a neighbor to heat their boiler and drive their engine and use no fuel whatever. Others have been pursuing a similar course for a shorter time. Every establishment using 100 horse power and allowing the exhaust to escape into the atmosphere is wasting from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum.

The process by which these results are obtained is very simple and free form danger. The second boiler is filled mainly with the bisulphide of carbon instead of water. This fluid boils at a lower temperature than water, and the heat of exhaust steam boils it and converts it into vapor, giving a pressure of 60 pounds to the inch. This vapor works an engine the same as steam, and after it is used in the engine it is condensed by cooling, usually with an atmospheric condenser, and pumped into the boiler again and used continuously without loss except by leakage, which is very small. I will cheerfully furnish a more detailed description of this process to those who desire it and advise me of the fact. Yours, JOEL A. H. ELLIS.

*Springfield, Vt.*, May 26, 1873.

### Catching Reindeer.

In many bleak northern regions these animals are the sole support of the people. When liberated from the harness, they go directly in pursuit of food—a peculiar species of nutritious moss, which their instinct enables them to find deeply covered with snow. Sometimes as many as one hundred start off foraging, there being nothing provided for them by their exacting master. Like Camels under similar circumstances, when unladen, they stroll off miles in different directions.—When they are wanted again, their seal-skin-clad drivers get behind them in several directions, and by hallooing, throwing snow-balls, and making considerable uproar, the deer are gradually driven into a smaller circle. The herd is then encircled by a small cord, the men drawing in nearer, until it strikes against their long legs. They neither try to leap or break it, but huddle as close as possible. Finally the two ends meet, held by one person, while the others enter under the line and select the animals they want, seizing them by the horns, bringing them outside and tying them to something strong enough to hold them until harnesed to a sledge. The remainder again scatter in pursuit of moss. Strong, tall and fleet though the reindeer are, able with a sweep of their antlers, to mow down a score of sturdy Northmen, they cower at the voice of man. Their masters are rude, harsh and unkind toward them. Under no circumstances of oppression or hardship do they evince the slightest resentment. They are so timid that the sound of their driver's voice sets them running at such speed that they will die before halting, if the drivers continue to urge them.

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Fraudulent cotton packing is very common this season. A firm in Greensboro, Alabama, recently bought three bales weighing in the aggregate, 1,672 pounds and when the cotton reached Mobile each bale was found to contain two green pine logs, weighing in all 737 pounds. Had not the discovery been made before compressing, the cotton machinery would have been damaged to the extent of $10,000.—*Greenville Republican.*

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"You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who had asked him for alms.—"I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the reply.

### A TEXAS BENDER.

#### Frightful Murder of Four Sleeping Men.

The following vivid details of a most harrowing and heart-freezing butchery of several cattle men while asleep, was given us by a gentleman from the neighborhood of the tragedy:

On Friday last a fiendish murder occurred on Elm Fork of Trinity River, near the village of Head of Elm, in Cook county. One of the numerous herds of cattle being driven over the Kansas trail had been corraled for the night, and after supper those that were not on duty as guards soon rolled themselves in their blankets, to get what little rest a "cow boy" can have.

About 10 o'clock, a Mexican, who was one of the hands employed, and who was acting as cook, stealthily procured an axe and commenced, in cold blood, to murder the unconscious sleepers. He succeeded in killing four, when just as he was in the act of dispatching the fifth one, the sleeper suddenly awoke, and discovering his danger, gave the alarm, and he, with the remaining ones, escaped.

One of the murdered men had his head completely severed from his body, while the others were mangled in the mostly ghastly and almost unrecognizable manner. The Mexican was not looked upon as being dangerous, and no cause was given for this fearful deed. The only object was to secure the money and stock belonging to the party, which the fiend was only prevented from doing by the alarm which was given, during the excitement of which he precipitately fled.—*Dallas (Texas) Herald.*

### A Novel Pair of Stockings.

"I believe a woman will do a good deal for a dance," said an old M. D., "they are immensely fond of sport. I remember once in my life, I used to flirt with one who was a great favorite in a provincial town where I lived, and confided to me that she had no stockings to appear in, and without them her presence at a ball was out of the question."

"That was a hint for you to buy the stockings," said a friend.

"No; you're out," said the Doctor. "She knew that I was as poor as herself; but though she could not rely on my purse, she had every confidence in my taste and judgment, and consulted me on a plan she formed for going to the ball in proper twig. Now, what do you think it was!"

"To go in cotton, I suppose," returned the friend.

"Out again, sir—you'd never guess it; and only a woman could have hit upon the expedient. It was the fashion in those days for ladies in full dress to wear pink stockings, and she proposed painting her legs!"

"Painting her legs!" exclaim friend.

"Fact, sir," said the doctor, " relied upon me for telling her if the was successful."

"And was it?" asked his friend.

"Don't be in a hurry friend. I complied on one condition, namely—that I should be the painter."

"Oh, you old rascal," said his friend.

"Don't interrupt me gentlemen," said the doctor. "I got some pink accordingly, and I defy all the hosiers it Nottingham to make a tighter fit than I did on little Jennie; and a prettier pair of stockings I never saw."

"And she went to the ball."

"She did."

"And the trick succeeded?"

"So completely," said the doctor, "that several ladies asked her to recomend her dyer to them. So you see what a woman will do to go to a dance. Poor Jennie! she was a merry minx; by the by, she boxed my ears that night for a joke I had made about the stockings. "Jennie," said I, "for fear your stockings should fall down while you are dancing, hadn't you better let me paint a pair of garters on them?"

### How to Get Along.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted.

No man can get rich by sitting around the stores and saloons.

Never "fool in business matters."

Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say *No.* No necessity of snapping it out dog-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Use your brains rather than those of others.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Young men! cut this out, and if there be any folly in the argument, let us know.

### A Neglected Cemetery.

In the cemetery attached to the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal lie the remains of two thousand Confederate dead, who died there while prisoners of war. The editor of the Rock Island *Argus* lately visited this forlorn spot, says that the fences which once enclosed the ground and the head boards which identified the occupants of the trenches have been levelled even with the earth. Only six of the graves have survived this obliterating process, and these have marble slabs, which have been erected there by grieving parents.

Of these six three are tenanted by brothers of the name of McDaniel, who all died on the island, and the slabs proclaim them to be the sons of Fielding and Lucinda McDaniel.

The editor refers to "the vandalism of taking away the fence, the head-boards and leveling these graves," and says that cattle belong to United States officers, which run on the island, trample over the graves, and the place wears a neglected forlorn look, a look of spitefulness towards the hepless dead?" There is a Commandant at the Rock Island Arsenal who could probably rectify this inhumanity if he but chose to do so.

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1873.


TAKE NOTICE.—After the 26th inst., town subscribers will please call at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE for their *Press*. We have made this arrangement for the convenience of our friends, as the new postal regulations will require postage to be paid if the papers are delivered at the office. The Drug Store is the most convenient to subscribers, being next door to Post Office.

Subscribers at the Winston post-office will please find their papers at *Mrs. Best's Eating Saloon*, opposite the post-office.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—From and after this date, obituary notices of more than five lines will be invariably charged at the same rate as advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hereafter we will require *cash in advance* for all legal advertisements. Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and others interested, will please take notice.

### MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

At the instance of a number of friends we have concluded to publish our advertising sheet *monthly*. Edition 1000 copies.

Advertisers to have the privilege of changing their advertisements every month, and to be entitled to copies of the publication according to amount of advertising.

☞ Terms reasonable. Call and see us at the *Press Office*.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

SEASONABLE.—The following, from the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, may be interesting at this season, as tin cans may still be in use occasionally in this region of country:

The impression prevails among those who use, freely, fruits which are put up in tin cans, that they are injured thereby, and this impression is in many cases correct. We have long contended that all preserved fruits and vegetables should be stored in glass, and that no metal of any kind should be brought in contact with them. All fruits contain more or less of vegetable acids, and others that are highly corrosive are often formed by fermentation, and the metalic vessels are considerably acted upon. Tin cans are held together by solder, an alloy into which lead enters largely. This metal is easily corroded by vegetable acids, and poisonous salts are formed. Undoubtedly many persons are greatly injured by eating tomatoes, peaches, &c., which have been placed in tin cans, and we advise all our friends who comtemplate putting up fruit the coming summer to use only glass jars for the purpose.

THE HOMESTEAD.—Notwithstanding the U. S. Supreme Court has pronounced the retroactive view of the Homestead law unconstitutional, because it impairs the obligation of contracts, Judge Reade, in the Supreme Court of North Carolina has just declared that the Homestead law of this State holds good against old debts—*debts incurred before the adoption of the law!* The Judge thinks it will hold good in North Carolina until the Supreme Court of the United States expressly declares that the Homestead laws of North Carolina are null and void.

As the Constitution of the United States declares that no State shall pass *ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, we advise creditors to compromise with their debtors on fair terms, as soon as possible, as the present ruling and state of affairs cannot last long. Cases in point will go up to the highest tribunal.

TOBACCO LOOKING UP.—The Richmond tobacco market has been quite firm and buoyant for the past ten days, with a general advance in prices. The Lynchburg *News* of 21st inst. says:

Tobacco was much higher yesterday than for several days past, and the breaks were unusually large. Shipping tobacco is unusually high and in great demand, commanding at least $2 more in the hundred than it did a week ago. Planters who have shipping tobacco in hand should bring it in at once, in good order, and a high price is certain.

A MUCH NEEDED LAW.—Our able cotemporary of the Charlotte *Democrat*, alluding to the trivial cases which occupied nearly the whole time of the late term of Mecklenburg Superior Court, discourses very wisely upon the subject of giving magistrates more authority and jurisdiction, on the score of expediency and economy. As the case of Mecklenburg county holds good in every other county in the State, we copy it elsewhere. We hope the press of the State, generally, will take up the subject.

DISEASES.—The cholera seems to be spreading gradually in the larger cities and towns West and North. Apprehensions are felt relative to the yellow fever in the seaport towns.

FIRES.—There were eleven horses burnt in a stable in Philadelphia, valued at $46,000. In Buffalo, a stable with 50 horses was burnt. In Pottsville, Penna., 40 houses were burnt. In Cincinnati, on the 24th, 200,000 pounds of tobacco, valued at $80,000 was destroyed by fire.

THE CHOLERA.—37 deaths in Nashville on the 22rd; 5 in Cincinnati: a few fatal cases in Memphis and Wheeling; 13 cases Evansville, Indiana.

The State Department has been advised of the release, by the Cuban authorities, of Price, the *Herald* correspondent.

### North Carolina Bondholders.

A large meeting of the North Carolina special-tax bondholders was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Thomas Denny & Sons, at No. 39 Wall street, to take measures for the enforcement of their claims to the past-due interest. Thomas Denny, chairman, reported that after the submission of the case to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, Md., to undertake the suit of the bondholders against the State of North Carolina on terms favorable to the bondholders, the same kind of engagement was made with C. McDonald to carry on an additional suit on equally favorable terms. An abstract of the opinion of Reverdy Johnson was read at the meeting to the effect that the special-tax bonds are binding upon the State; that the State had no right to appropriate to herself the provisions for such a levy as the legislation under which the bonds were issued; that her proper officers were bound to levy the annual tax provided for to meet the interest, and the holders of the bonds who are not citizens of the United States may compel them to do so by a writ of *mandamus* from the United States for the district of that State. An abstract of the opinion of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, furnished by C. McDonald, given in regard to a special-tax case, but bearing equally on the various special-tax bonds, was also read, to the effect that first, as a Circuit Court of the United States cannot issue a writ of *mandamus* except to enforce a judgment previously rendered by it, it will be necessary to obtain a judgment on the coupon in the Circuit Court before applying for the *mandamus*. As soon as assets to the extent of $1,200,000 bonds have been sent in, suits will be begun under the agreement with Reverdy Johnson. As soon as assets to the extent of another $1,000,000 bonds have been sent in, suits will be brought under agreement with Mr. McDonald, who originated and carried to successful issue the recently decided suit in favor of North Carolina railroad bondholders.—*N. Y. Tribune, 19th.*

A later number of the Richmond *Dispatch* says, there is a constitutional difficulty in this matter which it does not see how it can be overcome:

Article XI. of amendments to the Federal Constitution is in these words:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

This prohibits all suits by individuals, either "in law or equity," against any State, to be prosecuted in the Federal courts.

We agree with the Charlotte *Democrat*, which says:

We do not believe the people of North Carolina will ever submit to paying a cent of tax for the swindling debt called "special-tax bonds"—no matter what any Court or Legislature may decide.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in several decisions, says the Raleigh *News*, have held that the Acts of the North Carolina Legislature authorizing the special-tax bonds for the purpose of constructing new Railroads, are unconstitutional, inasmuch as the appropriations were not submitted to a vote of the people. Article fifth, section fifth of the Constitution, has been construed by the Court to the effect that the General Assembly has no power to contract a debt to build a new Railroad unless the subject be submitted to a vote of the people.

The several Acts making appropriations for such new Roads are in the opinion of Chief Justice Pearson unconstitution, because the tax to be levied to pay the Railroad bonds disturbs the proportion which, by the Constitution, capitation tax must bear to the tax on the value of property.

Godey's Lady's Book for July is on our table, and it is as entertaining and attractive as any previous number. We can't well see how any lady can do without this excellent fashion periodical when the subscription price is only $3 a year, which includes a handsome chromo to every subscriber. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCRIBNER'S FOR JULY.—"The Great South" series of magnificently illustrated articles begins in SCRIBNER'S for July. In the first paper entitled "The New Route to the Gulf," Mr. Edward King gives us graphic descriptions of the movement of the army of emigants into the great Southwest land, and of the romantic border life—past and present—of that strange but now rapidly modernizing country. An entertaining illustrated paper on "Low Life in Berlin" follows this. Another noteworthy article in this number is Dr. Newell's singular autobiographic paper, entitled "Recollections of a Restored Lunatic." There are, beside the continuation of Arthur Bonnicastle (in which is chronicled the death of old Janks), stories by Adeline Trafton and Miss Osgood; a bright little article on "Children's Magazines;" a remarkable paper by "An Orthodox Minister" on the "Liberty of Protestantism," and poetry by MacDonald, G. P. Lathrop, B. F. Taylor, Miss Annan and others.

In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland discusses American Morals, Skilled Domestic Service, and Summer Play. In "The Old Cabinet" we find The Stove that Makes its own Twilight, Within and Without, Ideal and Real, Song of a Heathen—sojourning in Galilee, A. D. 32. Bret Harte's new story will begin in the August number.

The Danbury *News* man, now in San Francisco, does not like the California style of making change, and asks if it is customary there to charge five cents commission for handling a half dollar.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the story is current in Virginia that Judge Alexander Rives, now of the Federal Court of Virginia, will be made Chief Justice of the United States.

A band of Apaches have left California to invade Sonora. Another band is reported five miles over the border, beseiging Santa Cruz, in the province of Sonara.

Four cases of yellow fever are reported by the Brooklyn union in State street, of that city, in a row of tenement houses where a young man died last week.

Vice President Wison's health is said to be rapidly declining.

### A Much-Needed Law.

The people ought to demand that the Legislature enact a law for trying and settling before a Magistrate little larceny and assault and battery cases—such cases which occupied nearly two weeks of Mecklenburg Superior Court to the exclusion of important civil suits that were necessary to be submitted to a Jury.

The trial of every little thieving and fighting scrape that occurs, in the Superior Court, entails a heavy burden on tax-payers, and the honest, hard-working people. The Special Term of Court to be held here on the third Monday in July, as requested by our County Commissioners, is in consequence of the time of the late two weeks' term being occupied with trifling cases that should have been settled by Magistrates in the Township where they occurred. The late regular term entailed a heavy expense, and the Special term will double it, but it seems necessary as there are many suits that ought to come to trial at an early day.

If the next session of the Legislature does not authorize Magistrates to settle many of the cases that now go into the Superior Courts, we suggest that the people of each county in the State resolve to send men to the Legislature hereafter who will afford the relief desired and demanded. We ask the people in every county (whether living in town or country) to think about the matter, agitate it, and demand that the next session of the Legislature invest the Magistrates with more authority and jurisdiction.

Why could not a Magistrate settle a little fighting scrape or "misunderstanding" between two neighbors, instead of bringing it up in the Superior Court? Why could not a Magistrate inflict speedy punishment by fine or imprisonment (we prefer whipping) upon some poor ignorant fellow guilty of stealing a chicken, or a hog or a piece of meat, instead of keeping him in jail 6 or 12 months at forty or sixty cents a day expense to the county, waiting for trial at Superior Court? Many of the Magistrates in this State are as capable of rendering a righteous decision as many of the Judges, and we are in favor of investing them with larger jurisdiction than the present law allows.—*Char. Democrat.*

INTIMIDATION.—Tuesday morning Mr. O'Neil, of Salisbury, commenced work on the wall of the Williamson, Upchurch & Thomas building on Fayetteville street, bringing with him from Salisbury all the hands required, numbering about thirty. Yesterday morning two of his hands came to time much delayed. Upon inquiry as to the cause of their delay, Mr. O'Neil was informed that they had been waited upon by several of the city mechanics and told that they would be mobbed if they did not conform to the eleven hour system that the Raleigh mechanics had exacted from their Bosses. Mr. O'Neil told them they could do as they wished, as he brought about two hands too many along with him. The hands commenced work, stating that all they wished was his protection.

Later in the day several rumors reached Mr. O'Neil that the city mechanics would pull down his work at night if he did not at once put his workmen on the 11 hour system of work, and he was even so informed.

Mr. O'Neil has a perfect right to work fourteen hours per day, and to employ his hands accordingly, and any combination of men or measures to break him up or interfere with his business should be put down at once and forever.—*Raleigh News.*

Finally, Mr. O'Neil was deterred, by the force of circumstances, from prosecuting the work, and abandoned his job. This is an outrageous state of affairs, and the Raleigh *News* and *Sentinel* justly denounce the conduct of the mob and blame the Mayor for not protecting Mr. O'Neil in his rights.

THE PARRICIDE.—The plea for young Walworth, who killed his father, in New York, will be undoubtedly a sentimental one. Much stress will be laid upon the brutal insults of his father, the chivalry which protects woman from wrong, and other appeals to the feelings of a jury. Certainly such defense receives no mercy from the press. The *Tribune* calls the murder "selfish, unnatural, brutal." The *Sun* follows, with "the fact that the father was a bad man affords not the slightest justification; there is nothing of self-defence about this act." The *Evening Post* thinks that there is no palliation for the crime of a boy who comes a hundred miles with murderous intent and slays his father, and the *Herald* calls young Walworth a "monstrous offender," and preaches a sermon on the general and alarming disrespect shown of late years by children for their parents. Its says very pertinently and truly:

"The pervading affection, the dutiful obedience and the becoming reverence still may be found in every country in Europe, governing the lives and conduct in everything, of children toward their parents, are passing away in the United States. These old-fashoned ideas of filial subordination are too slow for our fast young people."

### LATEST NEWS.

The Mount Vernon Cotton Mills, near Baltimore, have been burned. Loss $200,000.

A man named Hagan has been arrested in Kentucky for horse stealing. He gives 80 names of a band of robbers working between Pendleton county, Ohio, through Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina.

THE MODOCS.—Curly Headed Jack shot himself. Several Modocs had filed their shackles, but the escape was prevented.

The Opera-house, Court-house, and other prominent buildings in Burlington, Iowa, are burned. Loss $400,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—While a train with two engines attached belonging to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and a train with 1 engine belonging to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad were running as one train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, a few miles from Kansas City on the 14th, they collided with a train running west, and four locomotives were almost destroyed.—Several stock cars were mashed. The four engineers were more or less injured.

A counterfeit currency ten cent bill was discovered in circulation last Thursday by the Treasury authorities. The counterfeit is unusually well engraved and printed.

A Baltimore dispatch says Nicholson's death warrant has been received. He and Hollahan will hang August 1st.

It will be remembered that these men killed an old lady in Baltimore for her money sometime since.

### Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

As there seems to be a misapprehension on the part of many persons as to the terms of admission into thi sInstitution, the following regulations are published for general information.

Equal provisions are made for both white and colored children, but the two departments are entirely separate and distinct, being located in different parts of the city, but both under the management of the same board of Trustees.

1. The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, is purely an Educational Institution, and not an *Asylum*. As deafness and blindness are generally conceded to be incurable, we do not receive applicants to be treated, but to be educated.

2. Pupils from this State are admitted to all the privileges of the Institution, upon compliance with the rules, *free of charge*; being provided with board, washing, fuel, tuition, books, medical attention, and every thing necessary, except clothing and traveling expenses.

3. Each pupil should come with sufficient clothing to last one year, or it must be sent when needed, or the money furnished to purchase it. They should also have a good trunk, large enough to contain all their clothing, each article of which should be distinctly marked with their names. A list of all clothing furnished should be sent to the Principal when the pupil enters.

4. The session commences on the first Monday in September, and closes the last of June. All pupils are expected to come promptly at the first of the session. Only a certain number can be accommodated, therefore it is important that the Principal know before the commencement of the session the name, age, residence, &c., of those who propose to enter.

5. The course of study pursued at the institution embraces all the English branches, consisting of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and the sciences, and ordinarily requires eight years to complete it. The Blind are taught, in addition, vocal and instrumental music.

Applications from a distance, letters of enquiry, &c., should be addressed to the undersigned, who will take pleasure in giving all needful information.

JOHN NICHOLS, Principal.

Arrangements have been made with most of the railroads to convey pupils to and from the institution at reduced rates. Upon application to the principal he will furnish the necessary certificate to secure the benefit of free transportation.

### Bankruptcy.

We are and always have been, in favor of *real* relief to the people against what are commonly known as "old debts." Not because we would wish to see any man get rid of paying an honest debt, where he has the means to do it, but because we know the people as a people, and individually, were impoverished and well-nigh ruined by the late war. No one would have approved more heartily the homestead provision in the present State constitution than ourself, if we had not at the time it was incorporated into that instrument, believed that it would only prove a delusion and a snare. The whole country now knows how well our belief was founded.

We now fear that the bankrupt law will prove no better than the homestead. We feel this opinion entertained by many able lawyers. But notwithstanding this, our people are urged to rush headlong into bankruptcy, without taking a moment's time to reflect upon what may be the consequences. There are a few men in the State who are using all their influence to get the people to avail themselves of the bankrupt laws. These are interested parties, and are making fortunes out of the calamities of the people.

We learn there are now on the docket of the bankrupt court, at this place, 109 cases of voluntary bankruptcy. These cases will cost the petitioners, besides lawyers' fees, at least $8,720; and if we will say an average of $25 in each case for lawyers' fees, we have a total cost of $11,445. If it shall turn out that the homestead is not good in bankruptcy, we see what is added to the already enormous burden of 109 deluded men. With the amount of money each will expend, as cost in his bankruptcy proceedings, he could perhaps compromise and pay most of his indebtedness. It is said many are going into bankruptcy who really do not owe more than they are required by the bankrupt act to avail themselves of its benefits, namely $300. Is it possible that the people are being inveigled into this business, when it would be much easier for them to get rid of their debts by actual payment, than to pay the costs of getting a discharge in bankruptcy? In every case of this kind we venture to say the petitioner is the victim of a pettifogger hunting a fee, a register in bankruptcy, a clerk of a United States District Court, or a United States marshal, or his deputy, as messenger.—*Western Expositor.*

### FORESTS IN FLAMES.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 5.—Heavy fires are raging in the woods in different parts of the province. The fire had swept for a distance of twelve miles, destroying everything in its course. The value of the property destroyed cannot be estimated. The woods through which the fire passed are the most valuable in the country.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—Eight bodies have been recovered from the Michigan fire, others missing. The people refugeed in Lake Toronto. The fires are sweeping the woods. The Inter-colonial railway is suffering. Loss of Railroad contractors heavy.

Michigamme City, Marquette county, Lake Superior, was on the 20th destroyed by fire, which caught from the burning woods around the place. It was a mining town in iron and contained some 600 inhabitants. Among the buildings burned was the mill of Jackson Houghton, just equipped at an expense of $40,000.

Philadelphia is sending hay-forks, dung forks, and pitch-forks to Sheffield which seems at first "very like" sending coals to Newcastle—while Ames' shovels from Massachusetts supply England and the rest of the world. Saws are also shipped from Philadelphia to England.

A Vienna dispatch says that the number of visitors to the Exhibition is far less than was anticipated. The trades people and inhabitants generally are greatly discouraged at the absence of strangers, and the prices of living which have hitherto deterred persons from visiting the city, have been reduced.

Watermelons are selling readily at Jacksonville, Fla., at an average of 75c. each.

### GENERAL NEWS.

THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER.—The investigation of the running down of the emigrant ship Northfleet in British waters, by the Spanish steamer Murrillo, by which several hundred lives were lost, has just been concluded at Cadiz. This disaster was regarded at the time as one of the most atrocious examples of carelessness on the part of the Spanish captain that could well be conceived, as he ran into the ship and passed on without stopping to render assistance, or even to inquire into the damage he had done. When the disaster was traced to his ship he pleaded that he was not aware of having had any serious collision. The court of investigation satisfies itself by "severely censuring" the captain and suspending his certificate for the period of nine months.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR—A FATHER AND SON KILLED.—Arthur A. Glover shot and killed William Goumillion and his father, Lovett Goumillion, at Edgefield Courthouse, South Carolina. Glover and Lovett Goumillion had some words a few weeks since, during which Glover cursed the elder Goumillion. Young Goumillion threatened to kill Glover, and a fight had been anticipated. Glover sent for the father and son to meet him at a store in the village. On entering the store young Goumillion was shot in the head by Glover with a Derringer and died instantly. The father appearing on the scene, was also shot in the head by Glover, with another Derringer, and mortally wounded. Glover then surrendered himself.

The affair creates intense excitement in Edgefield, where the parties are well connected. About thirty years ago Lovett Goumillion killed Joseph Glover, the uncle of Arthur Glover.

Correspondence from Jerusalem state that the geological plate completed by the Oriental topographical corps, now engaged in making a survey of sketches of Bible lands, shows exposed the skull-shaped rise of the upper strata of the hill outside of Damascus gate near the north wall of Jerusalem. It is strongly suggestive of "Golgotha, the place of the skulls." This supports the theory of this hill being Calvary. The corps have arranged by means of telegraph from Jappy to Jerusalem, for accurate barometer's notification of the altitudes of the coast between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea.

In one of the German medical periodicals Dr. Malfatti describes the treatment of a man whose nose had been cut off by a sabre. The wound was through the middle of the cartilaginous part of the bridge of the nose, dividing the left ala along its posterior third, the septum through its middle, and the right ala two lines behind the anterior angle of the nostril. The piece cut off was taken up from the place where it lay on the ground, cleaned with cold water, and reapplied, being secured in its place by means of sutures. A week after the injury a dry scab began to form on the ala, and extended in the course of three days over nearly the whole nose. Granulations gradually formed, healing went on steadily, and now careful examination is required to detect any trace of the injury.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A morning paper says that at present there are between 7,000 and 8,000 children, kidnapped from Italy, held in slavery in the large cities of the United States. This city being the great *entrepot*, the children are brought here and sold at private auction, prices varying from $100 to $400 for boys, and $100 to $500 for girls. Where girls are unexceptionally pretty the prices rule higher. Two little girls, who together play their violins on Wall street, are said to have been bought for $1,600. Since the 1st of April last 317 of these little children have arrived at this port.

Mr. B. C. Bayton, of Gloucester Va., has just finished shipping to Baltimore his first crop of peas this season. He raised 765 barrels on less than thirty acres of land, and sold them in Baltimore for over $3,069, averaging $4,33 per barrel. He says his vines were large, and will make more hay than he could have raised fodder from the same lot, and it is just as good. If, as Mr. Bayton says, our people who expect to live from working land would just take off twenty acres and manure that well, and work some themselves, they would be better off.

At the sale of the Perkins library in England, so the New York *Tribune's* London correspondent says, the total product was over $125,000. "More than four-fifths of this sum was produced by fifty-five books and manuscripts." A Mazarin Bible brought £3,400—$17,000! Let us write it in words—seventeen thousand dollars.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Dispatch from Vienna, June 5th says the American Department of the Exposition has been opened and the novelties therein are a success over those of other countries.

Immigration this year is unusually large. It is estimated that during the twelve months 288,000 foreigners will land on our shore, bringing with them $25,000,000 in gold.

After a four years fight with the Government the New York Central Railroad has at last paid over the $468,000 revenue tax on its scrip dividend issue.

The New York *Sun* states that in the past four years the Spanish forces in Cuba have put to death 43,500 Cuban prisoners of war.

There were five hundred and sixty-one deaths and one-hundred and eighty-three marriages in New York last week.

THE HAIR.—Read what Elder D. T. Taylor, of Rouse's Point, N. Y., says on the hair: "The human hair, bleached by age, fright or disease, can be fully restored to its natural color without dyeing it. My case illustrates this statement truthfully. My hair for seventeen years has been gradually growing white and falling out; but, lo! in a short time I have back my old auburn locks. My hair is as firm as when young; this has been accomplished by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It does its work rapidly, is cooling, healing, and, in my case effectually, without harm to brain, body, or general health; this cannot be said of any other preparation sold. I do not know the wonderful ingredients, but I do know experimentally, and by observation in a score of cases, that it is a most marvelously transforming compound. Heads of sixty-five are changed by it to the color of youth." The proprietors, R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., will sell to clergymen at wholesale prices.

Fully fifteen thousand persons have visited Stokes, since his confinement in the Tombs.

### STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says: In Cumberland there are some 40 turpentine stills running this year, which at $25,000 a piece will make a total business of about $1,000,000. Cotton produced in the county last crop was 2,500 or 2,000 bales, or $175,000; and of timber and shingles at least $25,000. Of other produce from field, forest and otherwise we may count $50,000, making a total of $1,250,000 of the yearly product of this county. We have some 14 miles of railroad, 15 miles navigable river, on which 3 steamboats run (that are owned mostly here,) 4 cotton spinning and weaving factories which require near 4,000 bales of cotton a year, 3 banks representing over $500,000 effects. And there are about 100 stores or business places in town and some 25 more in the county.

MINERALS IN CATAWBA.—The *Vindicator* in speaking of the minerals in this county, admits a very fine gold mine 5 miles from Newton—the property of Mr. David Barringer. We have seen specimens from this mine that would compare with the alum rock gold of the Rocky Mountains, both in size and assay. No doubt the mine in question, is one of great value, but unfortunately for the country at large, "Uncle Davy" (Mr. Barringer) is rich enough without the mine; he won't sell it at any price, expecting to hand it down to his children, Manuel Cline we hope will get it; that gold mine will be worked, if Manuel gets it.—*Piedmont Press.*

The Monroe *Enquirer* says: Last Saturday night or Sunday morning, Mr. Jas. A McNeely, living near Walkersville, in this county, about 13 miles from this place, committed suicide by hanging himself. For, four or five days previous he had not been in his right mind, and Saturday night seemed to be very restless. Early Sunday morning his wife, noticing that he was not in the bed, stepped to the door and saw him standing in front of the dining room leaning against a tree, with one end of a rope around his neck and the other attached to a limb of the tree.

Capt. Joe D. Mills, of this county, has in his possession two beautiful diamonds. This makes six, Mr. Mills has found in his gold mines in Brindletown, Burke county. These diamonds have none of that dark smoky appearance like those discovered on Linville Mountain, but are of rather yellowish hue. They are thought to be of the first water.—*Piedmont Press.*

In the Spring of 1872, a farmer of Trodell county received from the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, a pint of Shosan oats. They were planted late, but with great care and in good land and produced three bushels weighing 102 pounds. This last Spring the stock was divided with a brother, and between them a crop of three hundred bushels is expected. So says the Statesville *Intelligencer.*

The Surry *Visitor* says: We are informed by a reliable gentleman that a highland terrapin was found, a few days ago, near Red Shoals, Stokes county, with the name of P. Evans inscribed on the shell, and dated 1816.

Not far from the same place another terrapin was found but a short time ago, with the name of J. W. Davis on its shell, dated 1815. Mr. Davis is at this time [illegible] of Mt. Airy.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: Mr. B. H. Moore, who cultivates a splendid farm near this city, showed us last week some stalks of oats which he intended sending to Prof. Kerr to take to Vienna. The stalks measured six feet six inches in length.

The Arsenal Grounds, for some time advertised for sale, were sold Tuesday, says the Fayetteville *Presbyterian*, by W. Whitehead, auctioneer, for $4,700, Mr. W. D. Smith, of Fayetteville, being the purchaser.

The *Piedmont Press* wishes to employ a sober, steady and reliable printer. At an early day the *Press* will begin the publication of the history of the counties in the Piedmont section, beginning with Burke.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ledford, wife of the late John Ledford, formerly of this place, died at Company Shops on Thursday last, and was interred at the Methodist Cemetery on Friday.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Granville county raises more fine tobacco than any other county in the State, and uses more Guano, and Fertilizers than any other tobacco growing section.

The health of Judge Boyden will not admit of his appearance on the Supreme Court Bench during the present session.

Upwards of 300 cases have been filed in the bankruptcy court of Greensboro' district since the 1st of January last, says the *Patriot.*

Daniel Boone's rifle shot pouch, hunting knife, powder horn, and a section of a beech log on which he cut his name and date, 1774, are in the public library at Louisville, Ky. The wooden stopper of the powder horn still bears the marks of his teeth.


Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' [illegible] PILLS

are extensively counterfeited. Dissipated Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits for higher profits. The genuine has the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They regulate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions around each box. Either give Job Moses a call, or advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B. In all cases where the genuine cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 16 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing 50 Pills, by return mail, securely sealed from knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Whitened, Particular Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Lung Diseases. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had given up all hope. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all Druggists. Depot [illegible] Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARNIER.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness arising from Self-Abuse or Impotency; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Diseases of the Urinal Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Pains in the Back and all the ghastly train of Nervous Irritation, Depression and Hysteria. They cure where all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in all cases, or with each box. Pamphlet of Advice in all cases, or with each box, will be sent free to any address. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sent by mail, securely sealed from observation, on receipt of price. Address J. GARNIER, 10 Cortlandt Street, New York, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent*,

Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

PUBLIC DRIVES AND PARKS.—The drives about town might be very much improved, and neat "turn-outs" would become more popular, if suitable localities in the vicinity would be made more attractive as public resorts. Nature has done much for us in the romantic line, which an enlightened age should take advantage of.

The expense of making our surroundings more attractive, would fall lightly individually, provided everybody would put his shoulder to the wheel in good earnest.

We recollect, in our youthful days, there were several places of resort within three miles of town. One particularly interesting was the Greenhouse and Flower Garden of the late Wm. Holland, now owned by J. E. Mickey, Esq. The Greenhouse contained several rare plants, among which were the Century Plant, Night Blooming Cereus, and a whole family of Cactus, together with the Pine Apple, Coffee-tree, Lemon and Orange trees and numerous other tropical plants and shrubs. All these glories departed with the venerable owner several years since. Yet the spot is somewhat attractive still, particularly near the beautiful pond with its precipitous banks, and noble old forest trees.

We have many places which might be enclosed and improved so as to make fine parks all around town. One of the prettiest, is the "old field" and woodland east of town, embracing the ground between the railroad and the creek. This will include several spots of historical interest, one being the old "Indian Camp Ground," where a large body of redskins encamped for months, during the old Indian War, previous to the Revolutionary struggle of '76, and anterior to the settlement of this town. Even at this late day, arrow heads and pieces of pottery are found. Another spot is the "Camp-ground" of the "Boys in Gray," previous to their departure for Danville in 1861, where the famous 21st regiment N. C. Troops was formed. This site is almost within a stone throw of the old Indian encampment. By enclosing these two localities in one large park, beautiful drives might be made, besides the hillsides and meadows could be arranged into "rambles" for pedestrians. Also a series of beautiful "Cascades" might easily be arranged, without encroaching on nature too much.

The Mineral Spring on Marshal street could be made an attractive place, with but little trouble and expense. This place might include another memorable spot,—the site of the "Old Gun Manufactory" recently spoken of.

The high and beautiful woodlands west and northwest of town could also be made attractive, and laid out in quite extensive drives among the stately monarchs of the forest. The forest on the west side of town, is within sight of that body of water known as the "old Paper Mill Pond;" and here again is the site of the first paper mill in the South, and but recently accidentally consumed by fire. On all sides of town then we have memorable localities, which should be the pride of our citizens.

We do not advocate improvements on a very extensive scale at once, but would like to see some enterprising citizen take hold of the matter and see how attractive we could make the suburbs of our town, so that Salem might be made more of a summer resort.

HEAVY RAIN.—One of the heaviest rain storms within our recollection passed over this place on Monday afternoon last. The discharges of electricity were sharp and frequent and the thunder claps correspondingly severe. The rain came down in blinding sheets and was driven by the wind so as to resemble the bursting of a water-spout, and deluged everything. Trees were prostrated, and the crops in the fields and gardens were laid low. The culverts on the streets could not pass all the water, and so the flood careered at will over the streets and passed off to the injury of grass lots and gardens. The culvert on Old Shallowford street, failed to carry off the flood and considerable damage was done to the vats in Mr. Fries' tan yard, by washing in sand, &c. The culvert is considerably damaged and is considered unsafe. It will be speedily repaired. Several trees were struck by lightning in and near the pleasure-ground of Salem Female Academy. At Brushy Fork Mill the storm was very severe, the hardest experienced for years. The lightning struck all around the mill without doing much damage.

We believe that a seed farm in connection with floral culture, might be made profitable in a few years. Every spring we have calls for "home grown seeds" and surely such a pleasant occupation as gardening for profit, is very desirable, to say the least of it.

JUNE APPLES.—Green apples have appeared in our market. The supply will not be very plentiful as the crop was injured by frost, and the trees in many sections did not bloom much last spring.

CHERRIES, usually so plentiful at this season, have proved almost an entire failure comparatively speaking. But little "bounce" will be made this year.

DEWBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES are beginning to come in, which are the more appreciated in the absence of other fruits.

The Italian musicians, with the addition of a German violinist, have returned and treated our citizens to several admirable serenades.

Picnic.—The citizens of Bethania, we have been informed, have in contemplation a grand Picnic on the 5th of July.

MRS. DAVIS' SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of Mrs. Davis' School at Winston took place on Tuesday, the 10th inst., and we learn, passed off exceedingly well. Mrs. Davis is a good teacher, and has had a large school during the late term, giving general satisfaction to her patrons.

NOTICE.—The Forsyth County Board of Examiners will attend at the Court House in Winston on Thursday the 3rd day of July next; for the purpose of examining into the mental and moral qualifications of such persons as make application for license to teach public schools.

Said Board will attend during the remainder of the week, if necessary, until all applicants are examined.

M. H. LINVILLE,
Chairman Board of Ex.

We see that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is becoming very popular in our town, its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale.

CHEAP BOOKS!—From to-day up to the 1st of October, we offer a lot of Miscellaneous Books, very cheap for Cash, in order to reduce stock at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Gen. R. B. Vance did not appear to lecture last week.

Thanks to Hon. J. M. Leach for valuable public documents.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Harrison Idol, of Davidson county, well-known as a singing-master, we learn, committed suicide on Friday last, by taking laudanum.

Mr. C. A. Hege, has opened his Agricultural Warehouse, on Salt Street, where the public can examine the machines.—Mr. Hege is wide awake, and believes in the advantages of advertising. We noticed sales of several Reapers and Mowers, which give satisfaction. See new advertisement in this issue.

## THE MARKETS.

*Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, | 70 | a | Salt Liverpool | 2 | 30 |
| Wheat, | 1 65 | a 1.70 | " American, | 2 | 25 |
| Meal, | 2 | a 24 | Candles sds. | 20 | a 25 |
| Chop, | 12 | a 2 | Oils, Linseed, | 0.00 | a 1.25 |
| Bacon, | 12 | a 15 | " Kerosene, | 50 | a 60 |
| Pork, | 7 00 | a 8.00 | Sheetings, Fries' A. | 12½ | |
| Lard, | 11 | a 12 | " " B. | 12 | |
| Eggs, | 15 | a 00 | Yarn, Fries, per bun | 1.60 | |
| Molasses, | 28 | a 40 | Iron, | 6 | a 8 |
| Cheese Fac. | 18 | a 25 | Nails, | 7 | a 8 |
| " Mount. | 15 | a 00 | Hides, green, | 7, Dry | 15 |
| Butter, | 20 | a 00 | Tallow, | 10 | a 12 |
| Peas, | 75 | a 80 | Beeswax, | 28 | a 30 |
| Apples, green, | 75 | a 1.00 | Clover Seed, | | |
| " dried, | 3 | a 6 | Home grown; | 0.00 | a 0.00 |
| Potatoes, sw. | 75 | a 00 | Barrels Flour, Fruit | 50 | |
| " irish, | 75 | a 00 | Brick, | 6.00 | a 10.00 |
| Coffee, | 25 | a 30 | Shingles, | | |
| Sugar, | 10 | a 14 | Long leaf pine, | 4.50 | a 5.25 |
| " crushed, | 15 | a 18 | Hay, per cwt. | 40 | a 45 |
| Rags, | 3 | a 4 | | | |

### WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

| | |
|---|---|
| LUGS—Common, | 5 50 to 6 00 |
| " Medium, | 6 00 to 6 75 |
| LEAF—Common, | 6 50 to 8 25 |
| " Medium, | 8 50 to 10 00 |
| BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common, | 5 75 to 6 50 |
| " " Fancy, | 8 00 to 15 00 |
| WRAPPERS—Common. | 9 00 to 11 00 |
| " Good to Fine, | 12 00 to 18 50 |
| " Fancy, | 20 00 to 55 00 |

Receipts have fallen off. Market very active for all manufacturing grades at prices full up to quotations.

**Charlotte,** June 23.—Bacon 12½ a 13 Flour, 4 50 a 4 75; Corn, 75 a 80; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, 1 40 a 1 50; Whisky, 0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 75 a 80; Lard, 11 a 12.

**Fayetteville,** June 18.—Bacon 8 to 12 Flour, $6 75 a $7 75 Corn, a $100 Oats, 75 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $223; a $275; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 75 a $1 85.

**New York,** June 23.—Cotton, 00 a 21 Flour, $6 20 to $7 80; Corn, 51 a 55 Wheat, 1 68 a 0 00; Gold, 1 15½ a 0 00; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

**Richmond,** June 23.—Wheat, $1 75 a $1 85 Corn 73 a 74; Oats 55 a 00; Flour, superfine 6 50. a 8 00.

## OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD:

### OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865.—My plan embraces three divisions:

1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.

2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of every State, in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taken to show what these troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.

3rd. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.

That I may successfully accomplish this arduous but pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.

The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's History; but it has come to collect and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be lost forever. Hence after waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have shed imperishable glory upon her.

I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors if any occur, may be pointed out and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.

Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labors and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as did North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."

General officers from other States who commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of those troops.

In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain from doing injustice to those from any other.

My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.

Address "Our living and our Dead," Newbern, N. C.

The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price $2 per year in advance.

STEPHEN D. POOL,
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.
Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

## MARRIED,

On Sunday morning, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. RUFUS CREWS to Miss SUSAN GUTHRIE.

At Col. J. M. Covington's, the bride's father, on the morning of the 17th inst., Mr. J. M. LEAK, of Charlotte, to Miss C. M. COVINGTON.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Madison, on the 31st instant, by Rev. Capers Norman, assisted by Rev. C. M. Payne, Rev. F. L. REID, to Miss MINNIE CALDWELL, all of Rockingham.

## DIED,

On Saturday evening last, at his residence, in this county, Mr. ARCHIBALD SINK, a respected and well known citizen, aged 52 years.

On Monday morning last, MRS. A. LINVILLE, mother of Robert Linville, upwards of 80 years of age.

On Sunday morning, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH CREWS, wife of Calvin Crews.

Near Friedberg, Mrs. CATHERINE FISHEL, wife of George Fishel, aged 65 years.


### North Western N. C. Rail Road Co.

*Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Salem, N. C., June 23d, 1873.*

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Greensboro, on Thursday, the 24th of July next.

W. A. LEMLY, *Sec'y.*
June 26, 1873.-26-tm.

## FOR SALE.

BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER.

## AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

C. A. HEGE, Proprietor. Salem, N. C.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has opened an

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

in Salem, N. C., where he will keep all Kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Labor-Saving Machinery, that will lessen the labor and increase the product of the farm. He has been engaged in selling Labor-Saving Machinery throughout the State of North Carolina ever since the close of the war, and flatters himself that he thoroughly understands its business, and persons wishing to purchase any kind of Horse Rakes, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills and Presses, Horse Powers, &c., whereby he can furnish Machines, &c., considerably cheaper than they can get them themselves. He will keep constantly on hand, a varied assortment of machinery, &c., such as Mowers and Reapers, Threshers and Cleaners, Horse Rakes, Also other Machinery, such as Sewing Machines for family use, also Sewing Machines for Heavy leather work, Hand Power Machines, Hand Bolt Cutting Machines, Lawn Mowers, &c.

He would more especially call attention to the ADVANCE MOWER OF which, he has sold over fifty machines the last two seasons in North Carolina. Send for circulars and full particulars. Any machine on hand will be furnished at manufacturer's prices. Call on or address,

C. A. HEGE, Proprietor of Salem Agricultural Works.

[June 26, 1873-26-3m.]

ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER.

N. B. He would call special attention to the CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER and CARY HORSE POWER, also the TRIPPLE GEAR HORSE POWER. Call and see them.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Davidson College,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.

Thoroughly equipped. Seven professorships. Expenses low. Session begins Sept. 20th, 1873. Send for Catalogue. J. R. BLAKE, Chairman of the Faculty. 26-4w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK,

### EPIDEMIC & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,

with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces **Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera** and all analogous diseases. **No Family Safe Without It,** and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 129 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large Discounts to Dealers or Clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

**$5 to $20** per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

### How, When & Where to Advertise.

See the **Advertisers' Gazette.** Sent by mail for 25c. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

**WORKING CLASS** MALE OR FEMALE $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of Goods sent free by mail. Address with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich St., New York.

**$40 Per Week IN CASH** to Agents.—Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

### Save Your Watches

**BY USING THE SETAGON WATCH WINDER.** Spring center tempered composition winder; rosewood handle, beautiful and durable.—Well worth the price to any man. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 35 cents. HURLBURT & TOWNSEND, Warren, Ohio, Box 103; or Charlotte, Mich., Box 8.

### Mental Photograph Albums,

At the BOOK STORE.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

### WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

## New Spring Goods

AT

## Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

—:o:—

## DRY GOODS

in great variety, comprising the latest styles of

**DRESS GOODS.**

## Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS,—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest.
QUEESWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete.

Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.

Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagoners and their teams.

**PFOHL & STOCKTON,**
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOHL.
Established in 1831.

May 1, 1873.

## 1873. SPRING. 1873.

## NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

## AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

## 1873. SPRING. 1873.

REASONS WHY THE

## PAIN-KILLER.

MANUFACTURED BY

**PERRY DAVIS & SON**

IS THE

**BEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE!**

*And why it should be kept always near at hand*

1st. **Pain-Killer** is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.
2nd. **Pain-Killer** as a Diarrhœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.
3rd. **Pain-Killer** will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually effects a cure.
4th. **Pain-Killer** will cure Dyspepsia & Indigestion, if used according to directions.
5th. **Pain-Killer** is an almost never failing cure for sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.
6th. **Pain-Killer** has proved a sovereign remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; It has cured the most obstinate cases.
7th. **Pain-Killer** as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.
8th. **Pain-Killer** has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.
9th. **Pain-Killer** will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, giving relief from Pain after the first application.
10th. **Pain-Killer** cures Headache and Toothache.
11th. **Pain-Killer** will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's Bills.
12th. **Pain-Killer** is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and keep it always near at hand.

The **Pain-Killer** is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe.—Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

## A Drive in Sugar.

15,000 **lbs. Standard Grades,** at prices far below any thing yet sold in this market, **since 1861,** at wholesale or retail.

Now is the time to buy your SUGAR.
Come and see
June 4th, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

## BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

—:o:—

MAJOR ROBERT BINGHAM, *Superintendent.*
MAJ. W. B. LYNCH. CAPT. T. L. NORWOOD

**Fall Session opens 25th July.**

For Circular, address,
MAJOR ROBERT BINGHAM, Sup't.
June 19, 1873.-25-1m.

## GOLD PENS.

A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

## THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

**F. FRIES, Established 1847.**
**PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.

PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock. We will offer nothing but *good articles* at *low prices.*

Customers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and courtesy, and shall receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for One Dollar."

The rule of the House has been and shall be "The strictest integrity and impartiality in all dealings."

After the completion of the Railroad, our **WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT** will be largely increased. Our facilities for purchasing in quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of the State.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

## SPRING, 1873.

## J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

## Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

☞ **Something NEW is added every week.** ☜

**KID GLOVES.**

"ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.

J. L. FULKERSON.

**FANCY STRIPED CHALLI SHAWLS,**

**BLACK LACE POINTS, $7 00 to $25 00.**

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

## GO TO WOMMACK'S

IF YOU WANT

## GOOD BARGAINS!

THEY'VE GOT THEIR

## NEW GOODS,

AND LOTS OF THEM,

## AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

☞ They will give you the highest market price for your Produce Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Ed's.

O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

## LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.,

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEREST THE DEPOT and has

**Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,**

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

**HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.**

March LASH & HAIRSTON

## CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company.

**Assets over ..... $35,000,000 00**
**Surplus over Liabilities $5,139,088,13**

Ratio of Expenses to receipts only 7.53 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable after second annual payment.
Dividend paid at end of first year.
The best Company, because it gives the MOST *safe* Insurance for the least money.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. June 5, 1873.-23-3m.

## FINE CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, CHEWING TOBACCO, CIGARS, Musical Instruments,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, - - Salem, N. C.

## STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

The "LEE MONUMENT" Portrait of

**Gen. ROBERT E. LEE.**

Engraved on steel by A. B. Walter, under the direction of the American Art Union and adopted and sold by the Lee Memorial Association, incorporated under the laws of Virginia, for the purpose of

Erecting a Monument to the memory of

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

THE undersigned, the authorized agent of the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, General W. N. Pendleton, chairman, are now canvassing Forsyth and other counties, for subscribers to the "Lee Monument Portrait" of General Lee. The adoption of the life-like picture for the purpose named is sufficient to establish it in the favor of all who have not examined it. It is only sold by subscription.

In my absence the portait can be obtained by applying to Miss Julia R. Holderness, at Wilson's Hotel.

Persons at a distance who may desire this beautiful engraving, can obtain the same by sending $5 for the large and $1.75 for the small size, to W. H. HOLDERNESS,
May15-1873 *Winston, Forsyth County, N. C.*

## A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

## Poetry.

### Naughty Children Must be Smacked.

In her little bed we laid her,
After getting you know what
Dealt out to that naughty Ada,
In a very tender spot.
Yes, the nursemaid told her truly,
She would catch it for her cheek,
And her conduct quite unruly,
Misbehaving all the week.

When her mother went out shopping,
Meaning next to do the block,
Missie was employed in dropping
Into rows, like one o'clock.
First, she punched her little brother,
Next destroyed a new chignon,
When they said they'd tell her mother
Of her awful goings on.

This, of course, we couldn't pardon,
When through utter willfulness,
She'd cut up Ma's "Dolly Varden,"
Just to make her doll a dress;
And when spoken to she tittered
Audibly, and what worse,
All our sympathies embittered,
By grimacing at her nurse.

In her little bed we laid her,
After getting something hot,
Though she cried, and begged, and prayed her
Dearest mama, "please to not."
Hence we may derive a moral—
Naughty children must be smacked.
When they're mischievous or quarrel
With each other—that's a fact.

## Humorous.

### Literal Answers.

A lady noticed a boy sprinkling salt on the sidewalk to take off the ice, and remarked to a friend, pointing to the salt:

"Now, that's benevolence."

"No it ain't," said the boy, somewhat indignant; "it's salt."

So when a lady asked her servant girl if the hired man had cleaned off off the snow with alacrity, she replied:

"No, ma'am, he used a shovel."

A very polite and impressive gentleman said to a youth in the street:

"Boy, may I enquire where Robinson's drug store is?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the boy, very respectfully.

"Well, sir," said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, "where is it?"

"I have not the least idea, yer honor," said the urchin.

"Boy, I want to go to Dover street."

"Well ma'am," said the boy, "why don't you go thon?"

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" inquired a teacher of an infant class.

"I have," exclaimed one.

"Where?" asked the teacher.

"On the elephant," said the boy laughing.

"I wonder where those clouds are going?" said Flora.

Her brother replied:

"I think they are going to thunder."

"Halloo, there; how do you sell your wood?"

"By the cord."

"How long has it been cut?"

"Four feet."

"I mean how long has it been since you cut it?"

"No longer than it is now."

This reminds one of an instance which is said to have occurred once in Chatham street, where a countryman was besieged by a shop-keeper:

"Have you any fine shirts?" said the countryman.

"A splendid assortment. Step in sir. Every price and every style. The cheapest in the market, sir."

"Are they clean?"

"To be sure, sir."

"Then," said the countryman, with gravity, "you had better put on one, for you need it."

### A Good One.

The Danbury *News* says old Mr. Watson, on Nelson street, has got a nice little bill to pay. He sent a man down town for a pot of paint and a ladder. The man got the paint and then went to a lumber yard after a ladder; then tied the paint on the end of the ladder, and put the ladder on his shoulder. This was a very smart arrangement, and the man himself admired it very much. He started for home this way and didn't find any trouble the first block, because people had an impression that a long ladder with a pot of yellow paint dangling on the end of it, wasn't exactly the thing to trifle with, so they balanced along on the curb-stone, or rubbed up against the buildings. Pretty soon the man saw somebody in a store he knew, and he turned around to speak to him, and drove one end of the ladder into a millinery close and knocked the crown out of an $18 bonnet. Then he backed off in affright, and knocked down two sewing machine agents with the other end. Then he started to turn round, and an old gentleman who was desperately endeavoring to pull his wife out of danger, saw the peril, and shouted out "Hi, there!" But it was too late. The pot struck against an awning post and topped to one side, and the entire contents went over the aged couple. This so startled the man that he whirled completely around, smashing in an entire store front, frightening a milk man's team and knocking over some thirteen persons who were actively dodging about to get out of the way. Then he dropped the ladder, and fled into the country, shouting "murder!" and "fire!" at every jump. A regular ordained painter is now engaged on Mr. Watson's house.

If the French can be more complimentary than other people, they can also be very much the reverse. A Paris journal is our authority for saying that recently at the Closerie des Lilas, a lady in very bad humor said, savagely, to a gentleman who had fixed his eyes on her for some time, "What have you gaped at me for an hour, fool?" "Ah, Madame," replied the gentleman, bowing very respectfully, "if you only knew how much you resemble my poor monkey which I loved so much"—The sequel is left to conjecture.

"Why, Bridget," said her mistress, who wished to rally her for the amusement of her company upon the fantastic ornamenting of a huge pie, "why, Bridget, did you do this? You are quite an artist. How did you do it?"—"Indade,, it was meself that did it," replied Bridget. "Isn't it pretty, mum? I did it with your false teeth, mum."


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PERFUMERY,
CHEWING TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
Musical Instruments,
&c., &c., &c.,
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## Agricultural.

### Cut Worms.

In the garden, the cut worm destroys cabbage and other young plants, and should be searched for, during the latter part of May until the middle of June, whenever it has committed a depredation, for it will be found secreted in the ground near the spot. Pour hot water over a pound of aloes, in a pan, and stir it until the water can dissolve no more; then pour it into an empty whisky barrel, and fill it with cold water. Pour this solution on and around each cabbage plant, and a single application generally suffices to ward off the cut worm; if the solution should be made somewhat weaker, and applied once a week, until the cabbage attained too great a hardness for them to cut, it would prove still more effectual.

It is said that a handfull of oil meal in each hill of corn will furnish food for the worm, until the plants are grown too tough for its attacks. Flour of sulphur scattered on each hill, with an occasional application of whale-oil, soap suds, lime, and wood-ashes, will protect the corn from the cut worm. A more certain remedy is after the corn is up, to sprinkle a handful of salt around each hill; or mix a bushel of finely-ground salt with four bushels of plaster, and apply it with the hand, around and over each hill, just as the corn is shooting above the ground—the plaster serves to diffuse the salt more completely, and attracts and retains the moisture so as to preserve the salt longer than any other substance. This mixture would be excellent in the garden. Thrust down a round sharp stick two or three inches deep, say three fourths of an inch in diameter, on each hill; repeat it five or six times to a hill; these holes will serve as traps into which the worms will fall during their peregrinations, and they can be easily killed. When a few old shingles, or something of the sort are scattered around, the cut worms will hide beneath them, and can thus be easily captured.—*Helping Hand.*


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| STATIONS. | ARRIVE. | LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Kernersville, | | 9.00 A.M |
| Friendship, | 9.35 A. M. | 9.38 |
| New Garden, | 9.55 | 9.57 |
| Intersection, | 10.14 | 10.16 A.M. |
| Greensboro, | 10.30 A. M. | |

Going West.

| STATIONS. | ARRIVE. | LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Greensboro', | | 3.40 P. M |
| Intersection, | 3.54 P. M. | 3.56 |
| New Garden, | 4.14 | 4.16 |
| Friendship, | 4.33 | 4.35 P. M. |
| Kernersville, | 5.10 P. M. | |


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E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.



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